

FOR ALL BACKGROUNDS

TOUCHING UPON REVISION LAWS TOWARD MINING

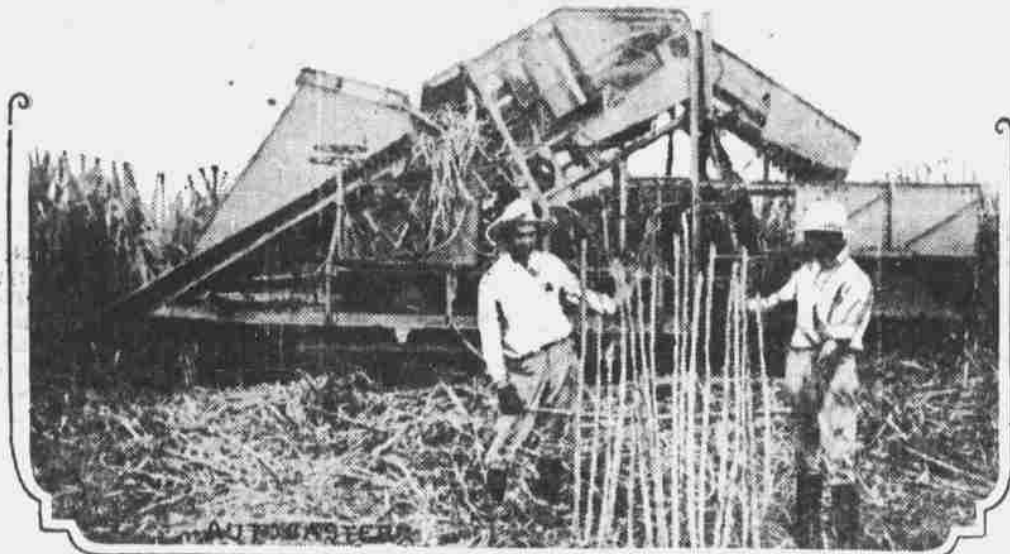
Possible New Bill May Eventually be Introduced in Congress by Industry.

Widespread criticism throughout the mining industry directed against provisions of legislation before congress proposing revision of the mining laws will preclude any changes of the pending bill surviving committee action in its present form. Should provisions of the bill be found which are favored generally by the industry, they will be incorporated either in an entirely new substitute measure or a radical revision of the bill now awaiting consideration by the house committee on mines and mining.

It is to be regretted that so few have expressed their attitude, but when the committee turns its attention to the revision bill, it will find placed at its disposal complete tabulations of those expressions of opinion, indicating that over 70 per cent of those who have expressed their views believe that no necessity exists for material changes in the present federal mining laws. Certain individual revision proposals show themselves as objects of such overwhelming opposition that no possibility exists for their enactment into law, says Mining Congress Journal.

Reflections of the opinion held by the mining industry concerning the proposed revisions have been secured in Washington through use

HARVEST SUGAR CANE LIKE WHEAT



George Luce of New Orleans, 80 years old, has perfected a cane cutter which does away with hand labor. It cuts, tops, strips and piles the cane stalks. For more than 3,000 years sugar crops of the world have been harvested by hand. Luce started his machine in 1901, when he was then 60 years old. The annual sugar crop in the U. S. totals 125 million tons. In the foreground of this photo are shown the different length cane stalks which the machine harvested and made ready for the grinder.

READ TODAY'S NEWS WHILE IT IS FRESH

The Bonanza is now delivered by carrier for \$1 a month. Enter your subscription and read today's news while it is red hot. Why wait until tomorrow to read what is happening today? The Associated Press dispatches received by this paper take you through the happenings of the world of this day, and all news in the morning publications is simply a rehash of what has happened the day previous.

vertical planes that are not covered by any existing extralateral rights. A 2 to 1 majority is shown over advocates of the change in answers from California and Colorado, which states report the largest number of protests. New Mexico and Utah showed a slightly larger element in favor of the revision. All other states carry out the general trend of the opposition.

Heavy fire is drawn by the bill's proposal to make necessary the laying out of mining claims along lines of the public survey. It is pointed out that the length of time which has elapsed since the surveys were made, giving rise to illegibility of survey markings and a number of other negative factors, makes it impossible, in many cases, to lay out the claims in conformance with the public surveys. To cap the situation, say the critics, the old surveyors are incorrect in many instances. It is also stated, in many of the letters, that necessity of making an accurate survey in order to meet the terms of the proposed revision would involve expense which individual prospectors, working on grubstakes in many instances, would not be able to bear.

Provisions of the proposed law relating to requirements of discovery were objected to in 65 per cent of the answers. California, Colorado, New Mexico and Utah lead in opposition to this change. The pending legislation would provide that a claim may be held for a further period, not exceeding five years, by payment to \$50 per acre annually in advance. This, coupled with the substitution of cash payment for annual assessment work, some critics say, would enable large companies with extensive finances to acquire claims and hold them indefinitely without development work. This condition, it is said, would operate to discourage activities of individual prospectors who depend upon development work for discoveries.

Commenting in this connection, Mr. Arentz declares that in his long experience in the mining industry he never has seen a mine, or any mining property, that is deserving of a valuation being placed upon it that cannot be traced in its discovery to the earnestly prosecuted efforts of a prospector on actual development work. This view is shared by one authority who, in answer to the questionnaire, says that "to enact into law the provisions governing development and assessment work would sound the death knell of prospecting in remote districts. It would eliminate embarkation upon long chance projects, a factor that has resulted in the mining industry occupying the high plane of development which it holds."

The bulk of opinion is cast against the proposal to make payment of money permissible in lieu of actual assessment work on mining claims. The proposal that all claims must be recorded in the local office is also made the mark of criticism. Prospectors declare that the land offices are so distant from the claim sites in many instances that an element of uncertainty is injected into the situation. They emphasize the view that an entangling of claims is not likely to arise under the present system of registration with local authorities, stating that much trouble would be inspired were administration to be placed in the

hands of those unfamiliar with local conditions.

"In introducing the mining law revision bill," says Mr. Arentz, "I simply aimed at placing it on the rolls of pending legislation in order that it might be given the widest publicity and that it might inspire an indication on a corresponding scale of the manner in which the industry would react to such a measure."

"It was not intended that the measure should be urged for congressional action in its present form, but merely that time and efforts of the future might be saved by getting the bill whipped into shape before it began its course through legislative channels."

"Although the bill represents the long, earnest and highly capable work of the committee of engineers that drafted it, it has only been reasonable to subject it for a time to an open forum to permit a determination of the attitude held by all who would be affected by enactment of its proposals, for, if the mining industry does not want to conform to the committee's judgment, congress will surely not pass any bill in opposition to the popular wish."

DESERT TRAVEL RULES PROVIDE MANY THINGS

Nine Rules Given by Authority Who Has Knocked Around for Over Forty Years.

By Associated Press.
SAN BERNARDINO, April 18.—After more than 40 years of south-west desert travel, Earl L. Ames has summed up his experiences in nine rules which he declares every desert motor traveler should observe, if they are followed, Ames said, there is little chance of ever getting lost or falling into trouble. The rules are:

- "1. Always take more water than you need.
- "2. Always ask how far water is from each station and, even if it is only a few miles, fill all your water receptacles.
- "3. Always carry a few dozen lemons with you.
- "4. If you are stalled in deep sand and see you are up against it, get all but about 10 pounds of air out of your rear tires. This will give you traction and get you out.
- "5. Never leave the road or trail to hunt water as every road and trail leads to water on the desert. Where there is no trail or road there is no water. The Indians found all water holes centuries ago.
- "6. Never make your bed on the ground if you can help it. The tantula months are October and November. The little rattler, called the 'sidewinder,' does his traveling on summer nights. Look out for him.
- "7. Burn a little sulphur around your camp before going to bed.
- "8. Always keep a cool head.
- "9. Don't make friends with the strangers on the desert."

Cleanup Day.

POSTPONED

Owing to cold weather, cleanup days in Tonopah have been postponed to April 20, 21 and 22.

O. H. SMITH,
Chief of Police.

NOTICE AUTOISTS.

Campbell & Kelly will have a carload of Chevrolet cars on display at their service station after Wednesday, April 12, 1922. This shipment comprises roadsters, touring cars, 490 models and one 5-passenger Baby Grand model.

If you want the news, both telegraph and local, hot off the pan, read the Daily Bonanza. Delivered at your door for \$1 a month.

DIAMOND DRILL ON PROPERTIES AT GOLDFIELD

Will Be Used in Prospecting for Water Channel of Deep Mines Shaft.

A big diamond drill outfit from the Sullivan machinery company, with three expert drillers to operate it, will be in Goldfield within 10 days for use by the Deep Mines company in prospecting for the water channel in advance of the shaft, according to H. G. McMahon, secretary of the Deep Mines. The big 517-foot shaft has now reached a depth of 1250 feet, or 250 feet below the water level in the Grizzly Bear and Merger shafts, and the bottom continues dry, but with any sound of holes liable to bring in the water. As it is the common procedure in Tonopah and other districts to use diamond drills in advance of sinking and crosscutting, so the Deep Mines will provide this safeguard against a sudden flow into the shaft.

It is planned to drill to at least 1600 feet, at which depth the next pump station will be cut. In this way the company will be able to determine definitely how far it can sink without danger of injury to the costly shaft. It is not the object to the Deep Mines to prospect for veins, but merely to determine when a flow of water can be expected. A 1 1/2 inch hole will be drilled.

The drill will be used on two shifts and the minimum footage will be 20 feet daily. At this rate it will not take long to complete the work for the Deep Mines and when this has been completed the drill will be moved to Gold Hill, where it will be used by the Goldfield Development in prospecting for vein walls on the 200-foot level of the shaft. The rock at Gold Hill is considered to be ideal for diamond drilling, but mining in it is costly; therefore the Development company figures on using the drill to obtain valuable information in the most economical manner. When the Development company is through with the drill it is planned to use it on the Sandstorm, in the new much-talked-of Columbia mountain section of the Goldfield district.

For the last 150 feet the Deep Mines shaft has been in dacite, the great ore-bearing formation of Goldfield. For 550 feet from the surface the shaft is in Milltown and slate. At the 550-foot point it passes into the latite, and from there to 1100 feet it is in latite, then passing into the dacite. The shaft is still in dacite and if this formation continues to the shale, where the Deep Mines plans to do the first lateral exploration at the contact of the main Florence-Consolidated vein system with the shale, then the chances for finding ore in the vein will be 100 per cent better than was thought when sinking of the shaft was started.

Samples of the dacite from the shaft bottom were sent recently to Frederick Leslie Ransome, who in 1908 issued for the geological survey his noted paper on the Goldfield district, and Ransome declared the dacite to be of the same age and in every other way similar to the dacite in which the famous orebodies of the Consolidated were found and in which there is now ore in the Silver Pick lease on the Red Top. There is dacite in the Mohawk to 600 feet, where the formation changes to latite, and also in the Combination and Florence. In fact, the greatest orebodies in the district were in dacite, and the presence of this formation in the Deep shaft is for this reason considered very favorable for the finding of ore at the contact of the vein with the shale as indications are now that the dacite will continue to the shale. If it does, then the Deep Mines will have a condition comparable to that which made the great near-surface bonanzas of the early days of the Consolidated and Florence.

ALL READY FOR EASTER PARADE



As long as there are pretty little girls and summer suns, there must be wide sweeping bonanzas to protect delicate skins. Catherine Phillips of Washington, D. C., is here in her new Easter bonnet of white satin.

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The finding of the dacite below the latite is considered to give more than an even break that the former will continue to the shale.

NOTICE AUTO OWNERS.

All ordinances pertaining to traffic, parking and muffler closing, will form this date be strictly enforced. Owing to the grade of Main street loaded trucks will be given consideration regarding closing of mufflers. Please observe the ordinances.

Dated March 22, 1922

O. H. SMITH,

Chief of Police,

Town of Tonopah.

REWARD

A reward of \$100 will be given for the recovery of bullion stolen Thursday morning from the American Express company truck, and \$100 additional reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the thief. M24-1f

E. E. McMICHAEL, Supt.

Suggestions For

Sunday
Evening
Dinner

TRY

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Tonopah, Nevada

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Sincerely,
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Kindly bring this card.



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NICK ABELMAN

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